

Choice Miscellany.

TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

Did you go on the mountain? I take his cheer out on the porch, an' if the day was clear, I'd see the country twenty miles around. Sometimes I'd swear that he could see the sound—

Then he'd allow he didn't care to do so. No work but set that an' enj' the view.

But, as his land was mostly wood an' an' stum, the village people had a lot of fun. 'Bout Silas an' his farm, 'ere the grass was thin enough to let er chipmunk pass. An' in a place there wern't no gittin' to— He must be sort of foolish, were their view?

But when the city folks came erlong An' seen that view, it tuck him mighty strong. An' Silas he'd the everlastin' said: To ask him more'n 't was madder than: He set his morn' by goin'! He got it too; Nigh fourteen thousand dollars for that view!

Then Silas went up further, to the top. He bought some land that never raised a crop. But erter he'd he loved he did not care; He wanted light an' scenery an' fresh air. How he'd collect the interest, erter he'd die. An' set there smokin' an' enj' the view! —Harry Romaine, in Ladies' Home Journal.

TAKING GOLD FROM ENGLAND.

Methods Which Attend Its Removal from the Bank and Shipment Across the Ocean.

Let us suppose that the London correspondent of a New York house requires a cable transfer to ship \$500,000 in gold. A clerk is sent to the bullion office, to ascertain the selling price of gold bars, which lose less by abrasion during transportation than coin.

The bank may refuse to sell bars, but its selling price for eagles as all American coin is called, whether double, single or half eagles, may admit of their being taken more profitably than sovereigns, at the bank's selling price.

It pays better to ship eagles than sovereigns, as the former are available as currency upon arrival in New York, while the sovereigns must go to the assay office.

To fill the order it would be necessary to buy about 26,000 ounces, which would be weighed in the presence of the purchaser and handed over the counter, payment being required, whether for bars or foreign coin, in a check on the bank of England, payable to bearer, or as it is called here an open check, which is cashed by the bullion office which you want.

In case the bullion office refuses to sell bars or American coin, or fixes the price too high, sovereigns would be withdrawn for shipment. To do this it would be necessary to go to the issue department of the bank and present bank notes or a marked check drawn on the banking department. A marked check, which is seldom required in England, corresponds to the American certified check.

The paying teller at the issue department gives out the gold in bags containing a thousand full weight sovereigns, which are weighed on a delicately-adjusted scales, then placed on a handcart and delivered to the shipper in the courtyard of the bank, the bags being sealed.

Here the bank's responsibility ends, and the coin is left with the shipper, who now employs porters connected with the bank to pack the gold for shipment. Stout boxes made of inch-thick deal or pine, in sizes to hold 500 or 1,000 sovereigns (the latter being generally used for American shipment), are ready, and the shipper places the bags in the box, the porter nailing on the cover and the iron straps.

The boxes are sealed with the shipper's seal, numbered, and, as a rule, the consignee's name is cut on the box.

The freight room on an outgoing steamer being engaged, the steamship company is notified to send the bank for the boxes to gold and their vans drive into the courtyard of the bank, where the shipper gets a receipt, the steamship company receiving the boxes at the bank and delivering them at the office of the consignee in New York at an inclusive freight charge of three thirty-seconds of 1 per cent. Insuring from the bank to the consignee costs about the same.

The relative return on shipments of sovereigns and American coin from London depends largely on whether the bank's stock of eagles consists of full-weight or light coins. If the double eagles turned the scales at 516 grains each, only \$484.35 could be bought at the present rate for \$500,000, while the same sterling sum would buy \$485.65 in double eagles that had been abraded but a quarter of 1 per cent.

The fact that the bank had a large stock of light-weight coins, received from New York early in the year, admitted of their being taken for shipment to New York, where they would be available as currency upon arrival, instead of shipping sovereigns, which must be sent to the assay office in New York.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

An Officious Smart Man Gets Himself Into Trouble.

The smart man was getting off a train, when he saw a couple ahead of him who at once challenged his attention and indignation. The husband was walking off with his hands in his pockets, while the wife carried a baby and a large basket and valise.

This was too much for the smart man, who, stepping up to the overboard woman, he said: "Let me assist you, madam, and, seizing the basket and valise, he ran after the husband, who he grabbed without ceremony.

"Here, sir, carry these things for your wife. I should think you would be ashamed to call yourself a man, and permit your wife to bear all the burdens in this way. Let this be a lesson to you, sir, to—"

"Hello!" interrupted the stranger, indignantly, "she ain't my wife. I never saw the woman in my life till now."

At the same time the woman was shrieking at the top of her voice: "Stop thief!" and it took the smart man's best eloquence to convince the depot policeman that he was not a snooty reformer of other people's morals and manners.—Detroit Free Press.

"—Wolfgang and I were young together," said Goethe's mother, speaking of their affectionate relations.

INTERESTING RUINS.

An American's Discoveries in Peru and Bolivia—Thought to be the Most Ancient Remains of Lower Civilization to be Found Upon the Western Hemisphere.

Maj. William Sully Beebe, a retired army officer living at Thompson, Conn., is about to send to the leading archaeologists of this country and Europe what he considers proofs of some very remarkable discoveries that he has made during researches that have cost him twenty years of study and a large sum of money expended in novel lines of investigation. He believes, says the New York Sun, that his findings will convince scientists that America is the seat of an older source of occidental civilization than either Assyria or Egypt. Maj. Beebe claims that the races that flourished around the Mediterranean—the Achaean, the Assyrian, the Egyptian, the Roman and the Greek—prove themselves to have been the borrowers from an earlier people on this continent, because in the parallels that occur in the early traces of both civilizations the greater purity is found in the American examples. Myths and symbols and folklore tales that European students have not been able to make clear or simplified when read by the light of his American discoveries. In the journey to distant lands they have been altered, copied blindly or repeated ignorantly, he thinks, so that they have obtained altered or modified meanings on the other side. To give only one example: Maj. Beebe asserts that the zodiacal sign of Sagittarius, first that an armillo, the name of which in Peru meant an armored bear or rabbit. The sign and the name remained the same wherever the armillo was known, but by the time the symbol reached northern Mexico and the region of our states it became changed to an "armed rabbit"—a rabbit carrying a bow and arrow. It is the same sign, Maj. Beebe says, and stands for the same constellation in the heavens as the European symbol of a man with a bow and arrow, Sagittarius.

Maj. Beebe declares the most ancient remains of former civilization on this continent to be those ruins of temples and of cities that are found in the neighborhood of Lake Titicaca, on the border of Peru and Bolivia. These ruins are scattered over a great extent of country and reveal remarkable skill in stone cutting, in architecture and in ornament. This region is fourteen thousand feet above the sea level and too cold to provide sustenance for more than a sparse population, but there is little doubt that its climate and its population were once very different. It once supported thousands of stone-cutters who could neither live nor work there now. The Aymara tribe of Indians, the present inhabitants, have retained in great purity the language they spoke when the Spaniards conquered the country, and at that time the Spaniards took down their names in the language of great numbers. Maj. Beebe sent a capable man there to verify the old observations and make new ones, and after a study of eight other American tongues and people to the north of the Aymaras, he is convinced that they are the relics of the oldest American semicivilization, and that their influence spread over North America. Proof of this he claims to have found as far away as Iowa and New Jersey. He asserts that there are in Egypt, and, for that matter, all around the Mediterranean, the most evident duplications of the work of these Aymaras in dials like that at Stonehenge, in Assyrian and Egyptian buildings, in the folklore and in the languages of many peoples.

Of almost equal interest to Americans is Maj. Beebe's discovery with regard to the photographic tablet found at Davenport, Ia., and declared by Smithsonian experts to be spurious and worse than valueless. Maj. Beebe declares that he is able to read it. He says that it reproduces the symbols and myths of the Aymara Indians, and that the same stories that are conveyed by means of the great dial temple at Tia Huancu in their country—the same that Mr. Inwards, of London, found to correspond so nearly in appearance with a miniature temple left in Assyria. Maj. Beebe has reduced all his proofs to writing, and arranged the great number of analogies that he claims to have discovered between old and new world beginnings in such a manner that when all are collected and presented in print and sent out, the scholars of the world may, with the least possible trouble, examine his work and judge his claims. He is a man of leisure and of means, who in taking up the study of Hebrew has his attention directed to those similarities between the Israelites and our North American Indians which have been often and generally discussed.

ASKED FOR INFORMATION.

Having landed upon the shores of the new world the intrepid colonists proceeded at once to turn the stubborn globe and take other steps looking to the establishment of a permanent residence.

And the rain descended and the sun shone hotly and the colonists reaped a great harvest of experience and other necessities of life in the wilderness.

To the little village there came one day a denizen of the forest. It was the first denizen that had called and he naturally created a sensation.

The red man looked pained when he perceived the evidence of industry before him.

"How," he said, "do you watch us and you'll see," rejoined several of the settlers.

Then the colonists with their posterity proceeded to wipe the aborigines from the face of the earth, approximately.

Thus it comes to pass that the red man of to-day does not say "how." He knows from experience without asking. N. Y. Tribune.

WHAT HE WOULD LEARN.

"The repeal of the federal elections laws will help to educate the colored man of the south," said Col. Seasholtz.

"How so?" inquired the northern man with interest.

"It will teach him," remarked the Colonel with evident conviction, "to keep away from the polls."—Detroit Tribune.

JUST IN TIME.

"I didn't want to keep you waiting, Mr. Westend, so I came down just as I was," said Miss Darlington, sweetly, as she entered the parlor.

"O, what a whopper!" exclaimed her small brother. "You know you only had on—"

And then Tommy was violently hauled out of the room.—Brooklyn Life.

A CLEVER BOSTON GIRL.

Even a Chicago Hackman was Paralyzed by Her Financial Operations.

The Chicago hackman is supposed to be endowed with a full allowance of the smartness peculiar to men in his profession, but a Boston girl is credited with getting the best of him. The hackman himself tells the story, says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette. His name is Johnson, and his business during the summer has been mainly in the service of the guests in the dormitories of the Chicago university. Johnson has run daily excursions for them through a twenty-five mile drive for one dollar.

Within two days after her arrival Johnson took the Boston young woman out as one of his morning party. She occupied the seat with him and plied him with questions. On the following day when he called for passengers Johnson noticed this Boston girl lying around in a lively way. So she came to him and wanted to know how much he would charge to take forty persons up to the center of town and back for an evening reception. He gave his figures, and then she went shopping.

The next day she told Johnson she could get the work done for twenty-eight dollars, and that he might as well take the job at that figure. She preferred his rig, she said, because they looked nicer than any she had seen elsewhere. Johnson took the job, and on the evening appointed the young woman marshaled out her forty people. They were in evening dress and full of gaiety. Suddenly the Boston young woman spoke out: "We may not all get together when we come back and may be very tired. Suppose I collect the fares now and be done with it?"

She did so, and each person paid her one dollar for the evening's transportation. She quickly counted out twenty-eight dollars and gave it to Johnson, and placing twelve dollars in her own purse rode to the evening's reception with a satisfied smile and a charming air.

Johnson did the same thing over again. As she put the twelve dollars in her purse Johnson scratched his head and says he muttered: "Well, I'll be—"

The next time he proposed a division of the spoils. She eyed him for a minute, saw that he was in earnest, gave him four dollars out of the twelve, and after that they did lightseeing parties inside the fair, theatrical parties, lecture parties, made scores of friends, and at every move seemed to add to her purse. So well did she succeed that she had two months at the fair and went home with one hundred dollars in her pocket.

Johnson says he has traveled about a good bit, his last excursion of importance being a trip to the Paris exposition, but he never saw a person who could "do up" Chicago hackmen as that Boston girl did.

GOLD IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Improved Methods of Working Sulphurets Open a Promising Field.

There is considerable discussion just now, says the Atlanta Journal, about the prospects of gold mining in the south. It is known that there is a vast quantity of gold-bearing rock in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Alabama. Though millions of gold have been taken out of these beds most of them have not been thoroughly worked and many of them have been merely scratched. Up to the time gold was discovered in California there had been produced in the United States \$12,808,575, and all except \$97,850 came from southern states.

Most of the previous gold mining in the south has been conducted on methods which are now obsolete. The improved methods of working sulphurets open a new prospect for gold mining in the south.

The official figures show that up to 1892 Georgia had produced \$15,002,900 worth of gold, North Carolina \$31,585,844, and Virginia \$3,189,610. These are the official figures, but the real value of the gold product of these states has undoubtedly been much greater.

Prof. Stone, after a visit to California in 1878, said that he was satisfied that the gold ores in the south are the richest and easiest to work in this country. Recently there have been many prospectors through the gold regions of the south and we look for increased activity in gold mining in Georgia and every other southern state where there are known to be heavy deposits of gold.

COST OF BRITISH DEFENSE.

The Immense Expense Incurred by England in Her Armaments.

The British empire is required to rule upon defense from \$350,000,000 to \$250,000,000 a year, of which the military expenditure for the sake of India on the mobile land forces at home, forms the largest item, says Sir C. W. Dilke, in North American Review. While the whole of the British tax is expended out of British loans or taxes under the control of the parliament of the United Kingdom, and out of India taxes under the indirect control of the house of commons through the secretary of state, who is a member of the government of the day. This expenditure, although vast, although open to the reproach that it does not do more than maintain a fleet slightly superior to that of France, and an army of very small numbers, is a fleecy as compared in its ill effect upon the wealth of the nation with the military expenditure of Italy, or, in a less degree, with that of other continental powers. The evidences of the overpressure of taxation in India itself, many as they are, are slight in comparison with those which are present in the case of Italy; and it may be assumed therefore that, while the taxpayers of the United Kingdom and of India may make their voices heard in insisting upon better value for their money, the expenditure will not in itself be brought to an end by bankruptcy.

TAKING PRECAUTIONS.

"Waiter," said the guest, "bring me some mushrooms."

"Single or double price?"

"What do you give with the double-price order?"

"An insurance policy, sir."—Washington Star.

—Capillary Attraction.—No other explanation than that her hair attracted him could be given by a Newark young man who was caught while trying to kiss a tree from the head of a girl who was looking in a store window. A new phase of capillary attraction.—Philadelphia Ledger.

A ROYAL YACHT.

That of Emperor William of Germany—It is Palatial in its Appointments and Armed as Thoroughly as if Intended for a Warship.

The Hohenzollern is a magnificent vessel, and looks more like a cruiser than a yacht. It is built of steel, painted white, and propelled by twin screws, connected with a double set of engines. Its average speed is nineteen knots an hour, and this can be increased to over twenty knots an hour. The Hohenzollern has two wheels, one at the stern, the other near the bow. The latter worked by steam, the former by man-power, both being painted white and gold, with nickel spikes.

The yacht, says London Queen, is armed with eight quick-firing Krupp guns and with its graceful outlines sits high in the water. It has three masts and two funnels, painted yellow, the gilded imperial German crown on the prow and the Hohenzollern coat of arms in black and silver, surrounded by a laurel wreath, on the stern. The deck is covered with linoleum and over a large part there is an awning, where in fine weather the emperor has luncheon and tea parties. In the fore-part of the vessel is a bridge reserved for the emperor. It is approached by a mahogany stairway and has mahogany railings.

The emperor's apartments on the middle deck amidships are on the port side, those of the empress and her children on the starboard side. Wainscoting, doors and staircases, as well as other fittings and furniture, are of very light-colored, almost white, maple wood. The ceilings are painted white with gold; the rocco chimneys of nickel, and the walls covered with cretanne, varying in pattern in the various apartments. The lofty and spacious dining saloon on the middle deck is twenty-five feet broad by seventy-five feet long, but by an ingenious arrangement of portieres can be made of any size the emperor pleases. It is upholstered in gray and white, and, like the whole of the vessel, lighted by electricity and warmed by steam pipes. On the center table stands the Queen's cup, won by the Meteor at the recent royal yacht squadron regatta at Cowes, and on another table the County Down cup, won by the Meteor at the royal Ulster regatta in 1892. Above this saloon is the promenade deck, with the smoking-room at one end and the emperor's bridge on the other. The smoking-room is very comfortable, furnished and lined with porcelain plaques, on which illustrations of German battles by sea and land are painted.

On the upper deck is one of the emperor's working-rooms, furnished with a telephone. Hanging on the wall is the log book and on a shelf are some nautical books. Another working-room and a conference-room are on the middle deck, their walls being decorated with water-color sketches and photographs of the queen, the empress of Germany, and other members of the imperial suite, while the officers' mess-room and cabins, fitted up with oak furniture, are situated forward. The kitchen on the deck below is splendidly fitted up. The Hohenzollern is 116 meters long, with 14 meters beam, its tonnage 2,400, displacement 4,200 tons, and horse power 30,000.

SHE SMOKED.

Two Minds with a Single Thought Were the Belated Travelers.

Two of us left the train at a country junction to wait for the train on the other road. It was pouring rain, and the waiting room was only a box about the size of a closet. The other passenger was a woman about forty years of age, fairly well dressed, and as disgusted with the situation as I was. We must kill off two hours and a half some way, and neither of us had a book or paper. It rained pitchforks, and there was no stirring out.

I am an inveterate smoker. I had not smoked for two hours previous to our arrival, but I had not been cooped up there ten minutes when I felt that I must smoke if I had to stand out in the rain to do it. Although not introduced to each other, the woman and I exchanged opinions on the weather and other things. This helped some at the end of half an hour I was half dead for a smoke. I had six real Havana cigars in my pocket, and the thought of them made me begin pacing the floor and wishing that woman in Jericho, and she presently observed:

"Stranger, ar ye in an awful hurry to get home?"

"No, I didn't expect to get home before seven."

"Got a heap o' bizness on your mind?"

"I can't say that I have."

"Mebbe you've bin tookeen sick?"

"No, I'm in perfect health."

"You was actin' so mighty nervous I didn't know but samin' was wrong. Look a-here, stranger, ar you one of these over-pertickler men?"

"How do you mean?"

"Why, one o' these men who turn up their noses at the smell of tobacco?"

"Great Scott, woman!" I shouted as I turned on her, "do you smoke a pipe?"

"I—sometimes!" she stammered.

"And I'm just dead for a few whiffs of this very mint, and if you don't keer I'll—"

"And I can't live ten minutes longer if I don't smoke!" I yelled as I grabbed for a cigar and a match.

She produced a paper of tobacco and a clay pipe, borrowed my light, and we there and then smoked and talked and puffed and so thoroughly enjoyed ourselves that she said as the train came along:

"I'm glad it happened to be you. Land a massy, but if I'd bin cooped up with an over-pertickler man for two hours and a half I'd bin so fuddled for a smoke that I'd tumbled in a heap and kicked the bucket fur good!"—Detroit Free Press.

HE KNEW IT WOULDN'T LAST.

Peddler—Is the lady of the house in?

Mr. Newlywed—Yes; but there isn't a thing in the world we want.

"All right, sir. I'll call again when the honeymoon is over."—Truth.

SWARMS OF WILD GEESSE.

One of the Terrors Which Beest the Wheat Grower in California.

"I had an experience with wild geese in California, and it is so big that few, except those who are familiar with them, can readily believe it," said State Senator Dore to a San Francisco Examiner reporter. "I own a ranch of fourteen thousand acres at Knight's Landing, on the Sacramento—the Yolo ranch. I raise a great deal of wheat, and every year as soon as the wheat comes up the country is overrun with geese. I have seen droves of them two or three miles long, and so thick that when you shoot into them with a rifle you are bound to hit some of them. They are so plentiful that I am obliged to hire herders to keep them off. They settle in great bands. A band will settle down on five acres, say, and you won't hear a quack nor a squawk, but the geese will be there, and you will see them, and before you know it they have pulled up and eaten every bit of the grain. They have a skillful way of grasping the tender shoots in their mouths and pulling and relaxing and pulling again till they get the swollen grains with the blades and then eat the whole. A storm is almost sure to bring them in large numbers, but they often come in entirely fair weather. I keep many herders to drive them away. If it were not for this I wouldn't have any wheat. The men are armed with loud-sounding Winchester and they keep shooting among them all the time. At night the geese don't bother, but early in the morning and all through the day they literally swarm the herders go out very early in the morning and stay all day. It is a continual battle. The geese must be kept going all the time or the wheat is gone. When the men are plowing they get very close to the geese. Take fourteen or sixteen teams, each with a full plow and ten teams four furrows. They come along in a string. The first is a little good way, and so on till the last one is fifty feet or more nearer than the first one was. The geese don't notice this and a man can knock them over as he goes by. I saw one man take a monkey wrench and bowl away and kill one. In fact, anyone wants geese he may easily kill them by thousands. The herd was almost going to sea millions, up there. I have killed them myself many a time. The annual visitation of the geese at Knight's Landing is not a joke. It is the sternest kind of warfare and means a heavy loss if war really is not kept up against them."

MARRIAGE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Some Reasons Why Yankee Women Have Long Outnumbered the Men.

The excess of women over men has long been a feature of the population statistics of Massachusetts, and since Mormonism is not permitted to flourish in that progressive state the natural effect of the feminine surplus has been an unusual number of old maids. The cause, says the New York Press, is probably Horace Greeley's advice to young men on the subject of going west. The Massachusetts young man has been going west ever since, but we decline to believe that it is his fault that the Massachusetts young woman has not gone west with him. She stayed behind, not that she loved the Massachusetts young man less, but that she loved Massachusetts more, especially Boston. But as the Massachusetts young woman who did not go west with the young man of Horace Greeley's day became an old maid she found the young man. She was left to lavish the wealth of affection upon cats, birds and other pets. And thus it happened that a Massachusetts old maid, having nobody else to leave her fortune to, recently left it to her pet cat.

There are those who think the tendency of our time is toward a reduction in the ratio of marriages to the population of the marriageable. In my sense this is a result of the continual improvement in the independence and general social condition of women. Not only are they no longer the slaves of men, but they are not obliged to tie themselves to men in order to get a living. As civilization increases the number of occupations open to women, and tact and passive endurance make success, women, being often superior in these respects, take possession of a greater number of places and crowd men out. The tables seem to be turned against the inquiry of Miss Morna Caird: "Is Marriage a Failure?"

This question caused a great deal of discussion in print a few years ago. If it is to be answered in the affirmative, which heaven forbid—then it must also be declared, on the strength of the latest returns from Massachusetts, that singleness is a failure too. This leaves the relative merits of marriage and of singleness just where they were before Miss Morna Caird dared to prick the alleged bubble of matrimony with her pen. If an old maid who died rich was, nevertheless, so circumscribed in the wealth of affection and home life as to be obliged to endow a cat, what can be said of the success of old maids who never get rich, even in money?

UNDER THE SPOUT.

A Strange Indian Method of Putting Little Ones to Sleep.

Sir George Campbell records in his Indian Memoirs a very strange habit of native mothers in the neighborhood of Simla. He seems inclined to recommend its adoption in England, but perhaps he is speaking in jest.

I wonder not to have seen more notice of the curious practice of the hill women of putting their babies' heads under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them quiet. When the new carload was first made, there was a village at a halting-place where rows of such children might be seen in a grove close to the road.

The water of a hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of little spouts, each about the thickness of one's little finger. Opposite each spout was a kind of earthen pillow, and the little child was carried away by the water. Each child was so laid that one of the water-spouts played on the top of its head, and the water then ran off into the trough.

I can testify that the process was most successful. There never were such quiet and untroublesome babies as those under the spouts. The people were unaccustomed to seeing that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary, benefited and invigorated them. In fact, they seemed to think that a child not subjected to this process must grow up soft-brained and good-for-nothing.

Certainly their appearance showed no signs that this singular method of bracing their little skulls and their bodies had done them any harm.

HE WAS A HERO.

But His Faith in the Tender Sex Was Almost Too Strong.

The girls had seen a picture in an English paper of a life-saving fire company organized by the young ladies of an English town, and, as Tipton was lacking in any such association, they decided to form a similar brigade. The drill, says Harper's Bazar, consisted in getting around a large blanket and holding it as a net to catch unfortunate who jumped from the second or third stories of the burning dwellings. Great enthusiasm was manifested among the damsels, and dogs, cats and heavy weights were dropped successively from dizzy heights. But the fair members of the corps wanted some real practice, but could not persuade any small boy or man to make a martyr of himself in the cause of beauty and science.

The brigade was very anxious to have somebody try it, so that they would be prepared in the face of real danger, and after much persuasion a young man, deeply enamored of one of the members, was prevailed upon to fall into the blanket from the top of a barn.

The life-savers gathered one afternoon, attired in becoming uniform, and about twelve gathered around the blanket and took a firm grip. Then the accommodating youth, for love's sweet sake, climbed up on the roof of the building, made ready, and jumped! Each girl was gazing upward, and at the terrible sight was so shocked that, without thinking, twenty-four hands went up to as many eyes to shut out the view.

The brave young man is still confined to his room, but his engagement is announced, and his lawyer is endeavoring to collect his accident insurance. At the last meeting of the Tipton Debating society it was proposed to bring up the question: "Whether it pays to be a modern hero," but as all the men having seen the treatment accorded the taxid-wild were speaking in the affirmative the question was dropped. The sad thing about it is that all the youths are now willing to fall into blankets from any height, while the corps has dissolved permanently.

HUNT OF THE OFFICE-SEEKER.

Received Day by Day Until Hope Deferred Stalks the Heart-Stricken.

Not all the people who haunt the capitol are office-seekers, but a goodly proportion of them are, says the Washington Star. They come from all sections of the country and represent all classes of society. Of all the great concourse that streams through the corridors of the vast building day after day the office-seekers are the most forlorn looking. They importune their senators and representatives over and again and refuse to be turned from the phantom they are pursuing. Before congress meets every day the general reception-room to the south end of the senate chamber is full to crowding with these waiting to see their cards to senators. A majority of these are after office, either for themselves or for relatives or friends. By the time the invocation of the chaplain is finished the bits of cardboard begin to fall in showers upon the desks of the statesmen. These gentlemen do not have time to go through them before they are interrupted by callers. The visitors hand their cards to one or the other of the numerous doorkeepers and assistants and retire to the great leather-covered chairs and sofas scattered around the reception-room to await the result. It is a noticeable fact that women largely predominate in these waiting lines. They are brought about the senate entrances. Perhaps it is thought that their earnest solicitude will more favorably and deeply impress the men who are supposed to control the dispensation of official favors. They are of all ages, appearances and conditions. The fashionable society woman elbows her more humble sister of the work-a-day world, and blushing, diffident young girls sit and wait by the side of aged, infirm women in the seat and yellow leaf. Silk rustles against the simple garb of the humble poor, and beauty smiles into the face of decrepit age. Many of them wait long and patiently without reward. Their senators sit "not in," or "engaged," or he sends word: "Please call again." And the recipient of the message goes away with a heavy heart and troubled countenance, to come again in a few days and try it all over.

GIANTS AMONG THE PLANETS.

Nightly Jupiter, Whose Diameter is Eleven Times That of the Earth.

Our most eminent astronomer does not pretend to give us exact reckonings on the great floating worlds outside of our own solar system, but within that monstrous aggregation everything has been reduced to certainty. The king pin of this solar system is Jupiter, nightly glowing with a colossal giant of all the un-kissed worlds. His diameter is about 88,000 of our miles, being about eleven times that of our own globe; the circumference 275,000 miles at the equator, which would give the giant a volume exceeding that of the earth by 1,234 times. Were it possible says the St. Louis Republic, to bring the earth and Jupiter so close together that the distance separating them would be no greater than that which now separates the earth from the moon—about 240,000 miles—what a wondrous sight would be in store for the residents of our little globe. The world of Jupiter would appear to us to have a diameter forty times larger than that of our usual mighty attendant, and the surface of his disk would occupy a space greater than that of 1,600 full moons. And this giant of planets is removed from the sun by a distance of 496,000,000 miles; has an orbit of more than 1,000,000,000 miles in extent, and makes a circuit of its celestial track once in 11.862 days. Thus it will be seen that a year on Jupiter is equal to eleven years ten months and seventeen days on our globe. The immensity of the world of Jupiter and its orbit may be approximately measured by this comparison: In order to complete its orbit in the time given above it must speed around the sun with a velocity of 700,000 miles a day, or a little more than eight miles per second.

THE POTATO CENTURIES AGO.

It has been proved beyond a doubt that at the time of the discovery of America, the cultivation of the potato was practiced with every appearance of ancient usage in the temperate regions from Chili to New Grenada; its diffusion was diffused before the discovery of America and it was introduced in the latter half of the sixteenth century into that part of the United States now known as Virginia and North Carolina, and the potato was imported into Europe first by the Spaniards and afterward by the English at the time of Raleigh's voyages to England.

GRAND DUCHESS SERGE.

Grand Duchess Serge of Russia, who,

Woman's Department.

SPRING WATER.

Out from the earth, far up the hill,
A tiny streamlet gushes,
And, down through prison walls of iron,
The living water rushes.
Down the steep hillside and across
The meadow green and golden,
Where, even when the crocus blooms,
It never stops to tarry.
Across the quiet, mossy brook,
To southward softly flowing,
It speeds, and mounts the western slope
Where apple trees are growing.
And then, with eager, joyous leaps,
It enters the warm kitchen
Into the farm house kitchen
With such a happy chatter.
The farmer loves the pleasant sound;
The farmer's wife and daughter
Thank God for this, his precious gift,
Clear, sparkling, pure spring water!

INTERFERENCE.

This is a subject that should interest us all, and one upon which too much cannot be written. When we think of the misery, of the crime, of the broken hearts, the ruined lives, the isolated homes, the noble intellects ruined, the little children made homeless, the gray haired parents brought down to their graves by interference, we shrink appalled. It has been the cause of too many a life of suffering and sorrow, and too many a life of crime. It is the foul spring from which come vulgarities, profanity, lying, stealing, and murder. This is its work.

Visit the insane asylums, the reformatories, the penitentiaries throughout the land and world, and more than one-half of its inmates are brought there by interfering parents. We mothers, who have reared our sons to the years of manhood, and have sent them out into the world, have guided and instructed them all along their childhood and youthful years; we have wept, we have prayed over them, we have had high hopes of them, we wanted them to become useful men, to fill honorable positions in the world, and in part repay our sacrifices for them; but what must a parent's feelings be to have those whom they so earnestly worked for, return to them in a beastly state of intoxication? We see all that is good driven out, and all that is vile taking its place. And we ask ourselves the question, "Is this where I have built my hopes, and what has brought it all about?" And why? The answer is, because those whom we have reared, and whom we have loved, have gone out into the world, and are returned to us, by temptations, and the intoxicating cup is placed in their hands.

All too well do I remember a mother who had looked with pride on her manly boys! She did not fear for her boys, and no inherited taint, and no bad example had been set before them, and no special instructions had been given. She thought it was not needed. All too soon the time came when they must go out into the world, and they were sent out, by temptations, and the intoxicating cup is placed in their hands.

—Chicken Pie and Oysters.—Line a dish with rich crust, put in a layer of boiled chicken, then raw oysters, seasoning each, and adding bits of butter, fill up with heated oyster liquor, skinned and mixed with white chicken stock. Cover with crust and bake.

—Good Housekeeping.—Put into every bird a oyster or a little butter mixed with some finely sifted bread crumbs. Dredge them with flour and bake with butter; they will roast in ten minutes.

—Roast Beef.—Put into every bird a oyster or a little butter mixed with some finely sifted bread crumbs. Dredge them with flour and bake with butter; they will roast in ten minutes.

—Chocolate Pudding.—One quart of milk, two cups of sugar, six tablespoons of corn starch, the yolks of three eggs, one-fourth of a pound of chocolate, one tablespoonful of vanilla and a little salt. Mix all the ingredients together with a little of the cold milk, add the rest and pour into the mixture, stirring constantly till it thickens. Use a farina kettle. Make a meringue of the whites of the eggs for the top.—Home Queen.

—Baked Pork and Beans.—Soak overnight in cold water one quart of small white beans. Drain, and add a little salt and a little sugar. Boil in a pot of cold water, which should be more than cover. Let boil for an hour, when add one pound of salt pork in a square piece. After another hour, when the water is partially boiled away, remove the pork, which should be in squares. Season the beans in their liquor with pepper and salt if it is needed. Add also, if you wish the beans to be especially delicious, two tablespoonfuls of molasses. Put both pork and beans into a bean pot and let them bake in a slow oven all day long, being careful not to let them become too dry. Pork and beans prepared in this way may be served cold or hot.

—Haunch of Venison.—Wash with warm water, wipe dry and cover with a paste made of a quart of flour and a generous pint of cold water. A further covering of thin buttered paper should be added. Roast in a hot oven, basting frequently with butter and water. At the end of three hours remove the paper and paste, dredge with flour, salt and pepper and cover with soft butter. Cook one hour longer. For the gravy, the trimmings should be stewed slowly in a saucepan while the roast is cooking. Strain and return to the saucepan, add two tablespoonfuls of currant jelly, a little nutmeg, and if not rich enough two tablespoonfuls of butter. Have both meat and gravy very hot and served with currant jelly. Venison should be rare and hot.—Housekeeper.

—Teaching Children Politeness.—Children are too often left totally untrained in those small courtesies of everyday life which go far toward making our domestic and social relations harmonious. They should be taught, almost from infancy, to be polite, to enter and leave a room properly, to respect their elders, to remove their hats when they enter a house, to seat themselves quietly, instead of throwing themselves boisterously upon chairs or lounges, to close doors gently, and do many other things naturally and politely, which they now do awkwardly and rudely, simply because they have never been instructed otherwise.

A little time devoted each day to this gloriously good work will bring an ample return in the end; will, in fact, bear good fruit from the very beginning, since a child who is being taught to be polite is at the same time learning consideration for others, and so is cultivating usefulness of character. In the same way, a child who is encouraged to be orderly, to do little offices for itself, such as folding up its clothes, or putting a hat or toy in its proper place, is not only making one of the most valuable of lessons, but is also saving the mother many weary steps in the present, and heartaches in after years.

A little watchfulness on the part of the mother, a few timely words from day to day, from babyhood until maturity is reached, is the only cost of such training, and the gain is out of all proportion to the cost, since this simple attention will produce a generation of polished

graceful-mannered young people, who hold their elders in respect and consideration, and are a joy to their parents and friends. The mother who walks after her children picking up their clothes and toys, hanging up their hats, folding their napkins, and performing other little duties for them which they should attend to themselves, does them a grievous wrong; for she is sowing in their hearts the seeds of idleness, which can never be wholly eradicated.

Teach a young child to wait upon itself, and upon its parents. Let it bring father his slippers, cane, hat, or gloves, and mother her work-basket, thimble, or book. Encourage it to perform any little offices that come within its power as a tiny child. It will be proud to execute these small commissions, and as it grows older, it will form a fixed habit of considering the wants of others. Improvement of the character is likely to make the body more beautiful. Mind and physique are closely allied. Noble impulses, high aspirations, and unselfish character are indicated by a high chest, well-poised head, and elastic "forestep."

Let us, therefore, cultivate in our children beauty of mind and physique. The young mother, whose interest in the topic is most keen, must study the movements and tendencies of her children, and take time to teach them to be polite and orderly in their habits while their natures have the pliability of youth. Let her do this, and her reward will be both great and certain.

HER EYES OPENED.

We are always talking about women this and that, as though they were distinct species, while in reality they are one and the same, with the self-same hopes, fears, loves, ambitions, longings, only enough to make every interesting to the other, and each to want the other. We say for instance a woman wades in and does her work no matter what the weather, while a man puts on his "thinking cap" and reasons awhile; then she jumps at conclusions while he carefully covers the ground; that she is run by sentiment, he by sense, and so on indefinitely. The truth is, men and women are of the same flesh and blood, and some of each sex are sentimentalists, some of each being reasoners. This, however, is true from the educational laxity. From entire lack of training, as such, women have as a class more of the sentimental life, from which, however, they are escaping as fast as may be, since college doors swing in for them. I don't think the women of the world can ever sufficiently thank Dr. D. for his opening up the eyes of the intellectually, for women, in his great Chautauque movement. It has infused into us the breath of life, made new creatures, which with the intellectual development, shall add to our mother-wit and fit us to be mothers indeed. This is not a new thing, for women have been half asleep, now we are three awake, and we feel it tingling in every fiber of our beings. Many of my older readers can recall when we women sat by and heard our menfolk do the day's doings, with scarcely a thought on our part that we were closely and personally interested in every topic. Now, we not only feel interest but add value to the discussion, by our own intelligent contributions. This is the simply because women's eyes have been opened to the fact that they were drifting, and not rowing their level best; that they were simply sponges on the mental equipment of others; that they were in a mental banquet. Now, with equal opportunities women can no longer be called mere sentimentalists.

—FIREWISE FRAGMENTS.—Chicken Pie and Oysters.—Line a dish with rich crust, put in a layer of boiled chicken, then raw oysters, seasoning each, and adding bits of butter, fill up with heated oyster liquor, skinned and mixed with white chicken stock. Cover with crust and bake.

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Young Folks' Column.

TWO BOYS AND THEIR FORTUNES.

BY WILLARD N. JENKINS.

"Well, Ivan, this is my last week at school. Father thinks it's time I was doing something."

"That's a little singular, Lewis. It's precisely what my father told me last evening. What are you going to do, or haven't you decided yet?"

"I'm going into a dry goods store in the city," said Lewis, with an air of importance. "I wish you'd go, too. It would be pleasant for us to be together."

"So it would, Lewis; but my vacation is to be different. I'm to stay here in town."

"You are! What a pity! What can you find to do here?"

"I shall begin working for Mr. Hamilton next Monday," said Ivan, decidedly. "So you're going to work on a farm. Well, I can't say much for your taste."

"It is anything so very bad to work on a farm?" questioned Ivan.

"It may not be anything bad, but I wouldn't do such work if you'd pay me a thousand dollars down."

"Why not?"

"I hope I'm a little more enterprising. The idea of plodding along here, and never having anything! You're fit for something better. Just wait till I get settled in the city, and I'll look out a place for you in a store."

"I could have a place in a store if I wanted it," said Ivan, quietly.

"With J. D. Brown & Co."

"That's just a suggestion not to take it. That's all I've got to say."

"I see, Lewis, we don't agree about it. However, I'm young yet, and if I get tired of being a farmer, I can try something else. With these words the two boys parted.

Ivan Norris and Lewis Moore were near neighbors, and had always been intimate. They were about the same age, and in scholarship they had ranked side by side. In some respects, however, they were quite different. Lewis had a good deal of foolish pride, and was disposed to look down upon farmers and mechanics. He rated standing behind a counter as very much more honorable and desirable. So when his father suggested to him the choice of an employment, he at once decided in favor of a city store. After some trouble such a situation was at length secured for him.

Monday morning Lewis in all the glory of a new suit, and feeling several inches taller than ever before, climbed up to a seat on the village stage which connected with the cars for Buxton. On his way he passed Mr. Hamilton's house. Ivan stood at the door, looking at the young folks' column very much. I am a little older, indeed, I have brothers, the youngest is four years old; his name is Clarence Manson. My school closed a few days ago, my teacher's name is Louise Kent. I liked her very much. I think I shall go to her. I did not miss a day. This is my last letter to the Farmer.

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Misfortunes never come singly. Lewis went home, deeply mortified, only to learn that his father, whose own extravagance had helped to embarrass, had just become bankrupt. He had lost his situation at the first possible moment.

So, at least, it seemed. But perhaps it was this which was needed to reform him. He was naturally of a good disposition, and his father's distress made him reproach himself keenly for what he recognized as his own work. After many disappointments he succeeded in obtaining another situation, and resolutely turned over a new leaf. The first year he not only paid his expenses, but helped his parents to a considerable extent.

Ten years have passed since then. Ivan still resides in his native town, and is a highly respected citizen. He is the owner of an excellent farm, paid for out of his own earnings, and is prospering far beyond his expectations. Lewis is doing well, although he is not yet in business for himself. He frequently visits Ivan, and long ago he decided that farmers need not necessarily be dull and ignorant.

Dear Friends: Thinking perhaps you would like to hear from me, I will write you a few lines. I have nothing which I think will be interesting to you unless I write you about the excursion I went on. The Sabbath school to which I belonged decided to take a trip down river. It being a stormy day we felt somewhat discouraged about starting. We had to get up early, at seven o'clock, and at seven o'clock. The Islander started from Gardiner, taking a few passengers from there. It stopped at the Knickerbocker wharf, where the Sabbath school was waiting. We made many landings on more passengers. We made many landings, among which were Richmond and Bath. We were intending to go to Harpswell, but, being very rough, we had to content ourselves with going to Boothbay Harbor. We were in Boothbay about an hour. We went out fishing and caught some very odd looking fish; I think they called them flounders. We were quite successful. I have some seals. It was quite a sight for me, as I never saw any before. We spent the rest of the day looking around the place. Another excursion boat being there, we went on board of it. We started for home at about five o'clock. Nothing of importance happened on the way home. We arrived home about five o'clock. The weather was more pleasant in the afternoon, and on the whole the excursion was a very profitable affair.

Pittston. EDITH E. MOORE.

Dear Editor: Some of my friends take the Maine Farmer. I like to read the young folks' column very much. I am a little older, indeed, I have brothers, the youngest is four years old; his name is Clarence Manson. My school closed a few days ago, my teacher's name is Louise Kent. I liked her very much. I think I shall go to her. I did not miss a day. This is my last letter to the Farmer.

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"The Little Minister"

made J. M. Barrie, its author, a household name. He will tell the romantic story of

"My Boyhood in Scotland;"

and Marion Crawford will

give a picturesque sketch of

his own eventful "Boyhood

in Rome;"—both in the

delightful series of articles on the Boyhoods

of Modern Authors, to appear next year in

The Youth's Companion.

The Programme next year is brighter than ever. "SWEET CHARITY," a beautiful picture of Colonial times, in colors, 14 1/2 x 21 inches in size, presented to all New (or Renewing) Subscribers. All New Subscribers sending \$1.75 now, get THE COMPANION FREE to Jan. 1, and a full year from that date. Sample copies free. Boston, Mass.

"Cured Bleeding Lungs."

HARTFORD, CONN., March 14, 1891.

F. W. KINSMAN & CO.

DEAR SIR: I have been afflicted some

three years with a bad

cough, which caused

bleeding of my lungs.

I have tried various

medicines without any

permanent relief. I

was recommended to

try Adams' Botanic

Cough Balsam, and

I did, and am

pleased to state to you

that it afforded me im-

mediate relief. I would not be without your

Balsam under any consideration.

Yours respectfully,

OGDEN ADAMS.

For sale by all druggists. Trial bottles, 10c.

Regular sizes, 35c. and 75c.</

The Orloff stallion Krakus who trotted while lacking a few yards, in Russia, in 1900, is to remain in this country. The production of first-class individuals of his family will, we believe, be of lasting benefit to the country at large.

The horse Gordon Sina by Island Chief, which came to Maine from the Provinces in his first race trotted in 2.20½, and afterwards trialed in 2.13¾, at Rigby, not prove the winner may be looked and has been sold to Mass., parties \$1500.

to-day we have a three-year-old equaling the record of Maud S., that stood unchallenged from 1885 to 1891. We have two four-year-old stallions not only beating, but beating "way off," an aged stallion record that stood unchallenged from 1884 until 1889; and, more significant still, we have to-day a dozen sires that have either beaten or equaled the time that only one had been able to do so till two years ago.

Although the Barret sale of horses at
tion was advertised for Nov. 28th, rain
thine, it was nevertheless postponed
il Dec. 8—Friday of this week, by rea-
of the storm, and gale pressing at the
ertised hour. Parties looking for a
d driver or brood mare should not
lect the opportunity here offered to
are choice stock at their own prices.
e positive Dec. 8th, at Hart farm,
ring. No such chance will be offered
aine this year as this.

J. Hamlin once said in reference to feeding horses: "No man can afford to experiment at the present time. The hand has all been gone over and the breeder will avail himself of demonstrated facts." If this was true five years ago it is especially so today. Whether or not men will do this remains to be seen. Demonstrated facts point to the breeding of colts in increased numbers next year, the feeding of those already on the farm, the dropping out of the speed question and the dropping of the colts for the road, and especially the use of stallions next season for highest excellence in road horses. Demonstrated facts will, if allowed, lead away from many practices of to-day and something better.

The American Hackney Horse Society has offered a challenge cup, value \$100, to be competed for at the New York State Show by the first prize winners in regular classes, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28. The competition will also be open to prize winners in the hackney classes at any of the previous horse shows under the auspices of the National Hackney Show Association. The challenge must be won by the same horse two years in succession before it becomes the property of the owner of the winner, and if it is so won the cup will be retained in the possession of the Hackney Society. —Exchange.

ight this example not be profitably
wowed by our agricultural societies
under the conditions make compe-
n brisk and the award one worth
ing diligently for.

The original Justin Morgan was a pure sound sort of horse. He was a fast trotter, but not much of a trotter as it goes nowadays, and knew all the saddle gait of the time. He was a good short-distance runner. Lindbergh, in his "History of the Morgan Horse," said of his ability as "a sprinter: winning horses short distances for 100 yards was very common in Vermont fifty years ago. Eighty rods was generally the length of the course. Among the many races of this description that he ran were two in 1796, at Keptfield, Vt., one with a horse called Silverball from Long Island, and the other with a horse called Silverball from Lawrence county, New York; both of these he beat with ease. Mr. Morgan, when he owned him, offered to give the son of Silverball two more chances to the stakes, which was \$50, by walking the horses for it, but the offer was declined."

those who speak on the subject try to make a point by asserting that the horse who has been clipped is more liable to catch cold than his brother who has not. I have introduced to the clipper, says Cootwood, V. S. This, however, is incorrect, as in practice we find it is the clipped animal that almost invariably catches cold. According to the author of the quoted clipping and singing a horse renders him far less liable to catch than left in his natural state. There is possible doubt but an animal's skin is slowly, certainly, surely underlain by being permitted to wear thick hair, while at the same time he is subjected to work so hard or so fast as to produce copious perspiration. The horse takes hours to dry, and frequently catches cold, thus greatly debilitating the animal and reducing his strength. A good blanketing and protection against exposure the clipping of heavy coated horses is a benefit rather than an injury.

for the Farmer, (horse department). In an able and interesting edition of a few weeks ago, I noticed the following: "A 2.40 horse stands no race to-day on the track or road." That a 2.40 horse has no place on race course to-day goes without saying, but are we to understand that a horse that can trot in 2.40 has no place on the road, providing he possesses the qualities desirable in the roadster? If so, what per cent. of the horses bred in Maine to-day come up to the standard, and what is to be done with those that do not meet the requirements at standard?

for driving purposes in the future be able to trot in better than 2.40 but training in order to meet the demands of the market?

Can the average farmer afford to be in the trotting horse business as conducted to-day?

Can he afford to put his colts in the hands of a competent trainer, who more than the animal is worth, in the majority of cases, before he gets a ride of 2.30 or better?

What per cent. of the Maine horses have entered the "charmed circle" this season have earned enough in their this year to pay their expenses?

7. Why is it, that while there are thousands of horses for sale in the State of Maine, that the horse buyers who come from other States in search of good gent's drivers are unable to find what they want? Is it because there are no fast horses, either with or without records, in Maine, that are for sale at reasonable prices? Or is it because the trotters do not meet the demand of the astidious buyer? Why is it that you can buy ten trotters to-day where you cannot find one first-class gent's driver?

8. When yearling and two-year-old colts—the get of our best trotting bred stallions—cannot be sold for enough to pay the service fee of their respective sires, what inducement is there for us to breed that class of stock?

You have kindly intimated the classes of horses for which there is likely to be a demand. Trotters, driving horses and draft horses.

For the ordinary farmer to engage in breeding and developing trotters, would, I think, be to invest in a scheme far more unprofitable than his investments in the famous Louisiana lottery; his contributions would be greater and his prizes fewer and far less valuable. It may also be a debatable question whether we can successfully compete with our Western neighbors in raising the high draft horse. I think we cannot, and therefore if only chance is to produce the high grade driving horse you have described, a horse with all the desirable qualities imaginable in large quantities, that cannot be raised in this country, we had better, and speed a mile in better than a 24.40." We formerly raised good colts on mares of Morgan, Messenger, Black Hawk, Witherell, Knox, Dred and Fearought descent, but disregarding the advantage then given in the *Farmer*, we have sold the best mares and filled their places with cold blooded, inferior ones, and among these mares have endeavored to raise trotters; we have drawn a few prizes, and their fame, and that of their breeder or owner, has been heralded in the sheets of the large Eastern papers. But the large lot of "trotters that can't trot"—a lot of scrubs that nobody wants for any price, and which are worthless for any purpose known to civilized man.

Q. What shall we do with them, and where shall we send them to have a foundation for the horse you have described?

A. B. C.

But for the direct questions asked by our esteemed correspondent we should consider the points raised fully answered in the closing section of the above letter. There is a breeder who for eight years has been at work on the trotting horse problem, using one of the most popular blooded horses in the State, a horse of fine form, very stylish, a little under size,

At the time the experiment was begun the writer was consulted, and urged the necessity for leading not following the market any for growing nothing not in line with highest market demands, emphasizing then the necessity for growing potatoes with extra road qualities to insure profitable sales.

Taking up the questions in their order the answers would be:

1. We are to understand that a 2.40 acre bred and educated for the track and the field is a definite success.

In fitting for races all thought of the walking gait or of road qualities, of style in the harness or of good disposition on a road are placed behind the track

ture, which is an ambulating gait for exercise and fast work for development. Comfort in driving, symmetry of form, stiffness of carriage are non-essentials. The 2.40 trotter possessing the qualities of a good road horse will sell for more as a driver than it ever can as a race horse.

2. The prices being realized all over the State the full stalls and the desire to sell, furnish the best evidence of the present, falling below the standard, when considered in connection with the call for and price paid for fine road horses.

What is to be done with the large number of failures is a serious question, because every year at least they are eating themselves up. The only thing to do is to get rid of such at some price, and charge up to profit and loss.

3. Horses to meet the demands of the market next year must have size, 15-3 to 16 hands, a round knee action, be upstanding, have good form throughout,

4. No. The conditions governing breeders are exacting, they require time, skill and appliances, and unless the individual grasps all these intuitively he cannot enter the problem alone. If he can solve the problem, then his time is worth more somewhere else than on the farm.

5. No. Colts giving any promise of speed, and which would be taken by an impetuous, honest trainer, will sell undeveloped and yield a profit. With this the farmer should be content, and leave the rest, possible by development, to the breed educator. The only rule to follow in horse breeding is to sell when a fair price is received. Holding means loss.

6. Cannot answer, but we know of no one which have not. Some have.

The Cleveland Bay horse is the English coach horse. Originally he came from the Cleveland district in northern England, where the breed has been carefully and scrupulously fostered for considerably over one hundred years. Bred to produce the very best type of coach

As a general purpose horse, the Cleveland Bay horse has been a world-wide favorite for representing himself, and of producing the finest coat styles and most easily matched coach teams of any color breed. No other breed of coach horses makes any pretensions of being able to breed horses all of one color from mares of any color. For at least 150 years the Cleveland Bay has been renowned as deep enough in breeding to insure transmission of his popular and solid bay color, his strong bone, hardness of constitution and docility of temper. During that time a few farsighted breeders never allowed the blood of the Cleveland Bay to mix with either the blood or cart horses of the district.

On some of the farms where they had proven their value, the landlord provided, in his long-term leases, that the favorite Cleveland mare and her progeny should be bred pure, and this has preserved this noble breed of horses in all its renowned essentials. Such breeders now show with pride their records of breeding, of prizes won, and of profits for their favorite breed. About thirty years

to a few breeders thus owned most of the mares that had been bred pure, and the sudden demand for horses with the same home and standard qualities drew attention to the breed again, and the faithful friends were rewarded by large prices for their horses. From that time to the present they have been most carefully bred, and their popularity has increased, until now the favorite horses in the stables of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, and many others of the nobility, are Cleveland Bays. In Northumberland they are known as the "Chapman" horse, and in Yorkshire as "Cleveland," and finally as "Cleveland Bay." From their rich uniform color, and the fact of being brought to their greatest perfection in the vale of Cleveland, and the sides of the Esk and the Ouse, and from there, under that name, their fame spread over England, and finally to all parts of Europe, North and South America, Australia and India.

A noticeable improvement in the quality of the poultry brought to the local markets this year is everywhere recognized, and fully commented on. No better proof of improved methods can anywhere be found than this, and with this goes better profits. One always attends the other.

As a farmer unloaded forty plump turkeys on the counter at one of the best markets in Kennebec county, and received twenty-three cents per pound in return, he said to the writer, "I am indebted to the *Farmer* for this. All last spring you urged me to go into the business on a larger scale, and my only regret is that I did not grow them by the hundred. Next year I will.

Goose culture has never received much attention at the hands of Maine farmers, though admitted to be very profitable. Throughout the Provinces this fowl flourishes and the growers realize a handsome sum. Geese are great foragers and need but little feeding after once started, until just before killing. This year, dealers have paid twenty-two cents in Maine markets, and still find the supply inadequate.

It is a continual source of surprise that men stand waiting for something to do, struggle against adversity and eke out a

are living, when under their feet, at their own doors, there are ample opportunities for gaining a home and insuring the comforts. There is no place where so much is assured at so small an outlay as in this poultry industry, and though the lesson has been emphasized over and over again, the force is lost because not needed.

With eggs at thirty cents a dozen winter egg production offers special attractions to the brainy farmer who 'is looking for some means of earning during the long cold months before him. Shift the flocks over from summer to winter production. Let them loaf in June and July rather than December. The difference between twelve and thirty cents a dozen gives a margin wide enough to pay for considerable study and close application.

While urging care in protecting from disease, care also is necessary not to provoke disease by fussy treatment. Hens producing twelve to fourteen dozen eggs year cannot stand the neglect which may be inflicted on those yielding seven or eight dozen. Protect from draughts, feed rationally and keep busy. Do this much and there will be little danger of disease even with heavy production. Over stimulation by the use of special ostriches, egg foods and drugs will weaken the vitality and invite disease.

A word of caution may be thrown out to those who are tempted to try some of the newer varieties. It does not pay to gamble much in breeds. Stick to the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and Leghorns. Remember that yellow-legged fowl are better for our climate and conditions than any other; that small combs are to be preferred to large, and that crests are to be avoided. There is no question about the value of the breeds dropped out, but for the farmers

of Maine, having other duties, more will be realized by clinging to those named than by trying others.

Just as surely as the poultry fanciers allow the yearly exhibitions to die out, just so surely will the breeding of pure bred stock lose its interest and the quality fail. There is needed this constant incentive in order for improvement. Without it there is no special purpose, and one falls into the error of thinking that what is is well enough, while all the time through the letting go of active work the stock is depreciating. Let the yearly poultry exhibitions be kept up, that the standard of utility may be advanced. Not to further the breeding of non-essentials, but essentials—size and production—should be the objective points, and because color of skin and leg and general form all have direct bearing they should receive special attention. Let us have the yearly poultry exhibitions.

The number and quality of Kennebec turkeys marketed this year, will, we think, justify the claim that in this tract of breeding this county leads the state. The presence of so many choice, plump birds, home grown, and the absence of the Western "turk," is a condition for which buyers and growers should be thankful. One lady in Mt. Vernon marketed 65, which weighed from seven to twelve pounds, and for which she received twenty-two cents per pound. As the average exceeded nine pounds, the gross receipts were \$2.00 per head. Allowing the cost of growing to be seven cents a pound, and the net profit would be \$1.37 each. A better lot was not often seen, indicating good care and rapid growth. If one woman in Kennebec county can realize so much, why cannot five hundred or a thousand? The market is ready, and so long as quality is maintained the price will be satisfactory. Maine can discount Rhode Island in turkey growing, and win a name and a place in the great centres by going into the business on a business like basis.

Already complaints are coming in. One correspondent says, "my hens are losing the use of their legs. What shall I do? They have had the run of the farm and been fed the same as I fed my chickens which I dressed last week. What is the trouble?"

The trouble is just what any rational man ought to expect. The hens have had all the corn meal mash and whole corn they could eat, because the chickens must be fattened and the result is they have become fat and diseased. Kill one and you will find the liver enlarged, while all through the intestines a mass of fat. The fattening of the chicks has cost

far more than their market value simply because instead of fattening them you have fattened the whole flock. Take away all corn and corn meal. Feed only on oats, and chop apples or a few onions and chop and cook clover hay. Feed sparingly and provoke exercise by scattering the grain where it must be sought and eaten diligently. The best liniment to use is common sense in feeding. Ninety per cent. of all the ills which afflict the poultry house are to be charged directly to abuse in feeding through wasteful extravagance. Next year keep the cockles by themselves from the time they are six weeks old and feed the hens on plain, simpler, healthier diet.

A large amount of valuable material may be utilized if cooked. Pea pods, string beans, apples, squashes, and many other articles, if placed in a pot and boiled until done, will furnish a quantity of food that is really more serviceable than too much grain. Ducks and geese may be kept at but little expense by such mode of feeding, while turkeys and chickens will appreciate the change at once. Turnips and carrots, if cooked and fed to all kinds of fowls, will furnish a cheap and nutritious diet, promoting the health and preventing too much fat. In feeding such material no grain is necessary except at night, when whole corn, wheat and oats should be given. One of the most valuable foods is cooked potatoes and sour milk. If this is fed, being first thickened with ground oats, will cause the hens to lay more eggs than when an exclusive grain diet is given. Fowls should have plenty of bulky food if they are to be made profitable. —Poultry Keeper.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured
with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. All's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. It is a blood purifier, and a tonic medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the

the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

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Sold by druggists, price 75c.

Chinese women dress their hair once month. They sleep with their heads boxes.

Positive economy, peculiar merit and wonderful medicinal power are all com-

The yearly average number of deaths reported centenarians in England is about sixty.

Thousands of lives are saved annually by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. In the treatment of croup and whooping cough the Pectoral has a most marvelous effect. It allays inflammation, frees the obstructed air passages, and controls the desire to cough.

Will positively cure sick headache and event its return. Carter's Little Liver Pills. This is no talk, but truth. One pill a dose. See advertisement. Small bottle. Small dose. Small price.


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When the hair has fallen out, leaving a head bald, if the scalp is not shiny, there is a chance of regaining the hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer.

The total value of exhibits at the world's Fair in bond was \$14,500,000.

For Over Fifty Years

Dr. Wm. S. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, cures the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Beware of cheap imitations.



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Dr. Ransophier Electro Magnetic Appliance
Instant relief for all aches and pains. Can be

applied to any part of the person easily; never goes out of order. Stops headache in 2 minutes, relieves nervousness, and produces balmy sleep, stops rheumatic pains; relieves Rheumatism, Heart Troubles, Sciatica, Kidney, Bladder, and Liver Ailments; fact, all diseases, no matter of how long standing can be helped or cured by this Magnetic appliance. **Quickens Blood, renews Youth and Vigor**—acts more effectively than any medicine to be taken internally; indorsed by eminent physicians. Price \$2.00. If your druggist does not have them, it will be sent, postpaid, on receipt of price.

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The mid-day trains connect for Rockport, Farmington, Phillips, Kingfield, North Berwick, Skowhegan, Belfast, Dexter, Dover, and Bangor. Connections for Lewiston, Bangor, and Rockport are made at Portland every night between Boston and Bangor. Connections for Rockport, Lewiston, Bath and Rockland, and by waiting at junction points, for Skowhegan, excepted, are made at Portland.

Trains leave Portland for Rockport, Farmington and Bucksport, excepting Sunday morning and Tuesday afternoon.

STATIONS: Leave St. John 10:40 P.M.; arrive night at 8:30 P.M.; leave Houlton 11:30 A.M.; 8:30 P.M.; leave St. Lawrence 9:50 P.M.; leave Vanceboro 12:15 A.M.; arrive Bangor Harbor 8:00 and 10:00 A.M.; 2:45 P.M.; leave Ellsworth, 10:10 A.M.; 12:00 and 4:50 P.M.; leave Bucksport 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A.M.; 1:45, 2:45, 3:45, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 P.M.; leave Dover and Foxcroft, Bangor, Ellsworth, 4:45, 5:45, 6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 P.M.; leave Bangor, 7:20 A.M.; 12:30 and 4:50 P.M.; 12:30 and 3:55 P.M.; leave Skowhegan 8:35 A.M.; 1:40 P.M.; leave Waterville via Winthrop 9:25 A.M.; 2:25 P.M.

Raised on the hills of Vermont,
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stock of pure-bred chickens.
—perchance, I have this year the finest
cock I ever bred.

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In-Door and Out-Door Brooders.
First Prize at all Shows.

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THE IMPROVED
HATCHER
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The simplest, most reliable
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Augsburg) 9:25 A.M. 7:26, 10:08 P.M.
Augusta) 6:50, 10:10 A.M.
P.M.) Leaveth Bath 7:16, 10:55 A.M., 4:05 P.M.
Bangor) 7:40, 11:20, 11:30 A.M., 4:
12:35 (night); Leaveth Bangor 9:00
A.M., 12:00 P.M., 4:05 P.M. August 7, 20, 27,
A.M.; 4:30 P.M. Leaveth Lewiston (lower)
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Available in 5 lb. cans. Five lb. Cans 3.44 lbs. 2.00, 1 lb. 1.25. Buy direct from the Manufacturer. Write for Catalogue. Price per can. Five lb. can (white) 80c. and large can \$2.00. All orders must be prepaid. No C.O.D. orders.

Asst. Sec. Nov. 1, 1897, No. 955,362-26.

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Has no equal for the prompt relief and speedy cure of Colds, Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Preacher's Sore Throat, Asthma, Bronchitis, La Grippe, and other derangements of the throat and lungs. The best-known cough-cure in the world, it is recommended by eminent physicians, and is the favorite preparation with singers, actors, preachers, and teachers. It soothes the inflamed membrane, loosens the phlegm, stops coughing, and induces repose.

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